consideration along with their names, amount and addresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROF. M. G. K. MENON): During the year 1984, the Central Social Welfare Board Sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,960/- to the Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi, for establishing a 'Family Counselling Centre, During the same year, another institution namely, the Welfare Society for Women, New Delhi, had applied for a grant in December, 1984. This application, being late and incomplete, could be considered only during 1986-87. Against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 18,880/- an amount of Rs. 14,128/- was reimbursed to the organisation in August, 1987, as the admissible expenditure as per the audited statement of accounts for 1986-87. No sanction has been cancelled without any consideration, during the year 1984.

Hazards/dangers from unsafe nuclear waste

1747. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major hazards/dangers to the human civilisation from the unsafe nuclear waste according to the scientific studies;

(b) what is the estimated annual radioactive waste produced by the nuclear plants in the country; plantwise; and

(c) what are the existing arrangements to dispose of the nuclear waste and how the measures are considered to be foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Like in the case of any conventional toxic chemical waste, the hazards to human population due to nuclear waste depends on the nature content and method of handling; in the case of nuclear waste the hazards are principally due to radiation effects, apart from some which have chemical toxicity.

(b) Radioactive wastes are generated at different stages of the nuclear fuel cycle viz., mining and milling, fuel fabrication reactor operation and fuel processing. Annual nuclear waste arising from power reactors of 1000 MWe capacity are estimated to be about 400 cubic metres of low and intermediate level solid wastes with bulk of the liquid wastes being of very low level activity amenable for discharge after treatment.

(c) All wastes are subjected to elaborate treatment and conditioning before they are stored on site in a safe manner, and only such very low level wastes which are safe are discharged after making sure that they are well within the prescribed limits. Continuous environmental monitoring is also ensured in the vicinity of nuclear facilities to make sure that proper health and safety aspects are maintained.

There is a constant programme of monitoring and surveillance of the environment around the solid waste repository to check any spread of radioactivity. Safety analysis is done at each repository site to have long term assessment. The studies have shown that these facilities are safe for all times to come till activity decays down to innocuous level.

Plan outlay for Delhi

1748. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plan outlay for Delhi approved for the year 1990-91 is highly inadequate which would adversely affect the phase of development in Delhi;

(b) what was the total demand for annual expenditure from the Delhi Administration; and